THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1870. NUMBER 189.

FOREIGN.

The Duke of Genoa Declines the Spanish Crown.

Resignation of the Prim Ministry.

Progress of the Ecumenical Council.

End of the War in Paraguay.

Lopez Driven into Bolivia.

Spain.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRIM MINISTRY.

MADRID, Jan. 4.

A decided opposition has been manifested in the Chamber of Deputies in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa. As a consequence, General Prim and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—Evening.

The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet, in consequence of Italy's refusal to permit the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, is announced. It is reported that Admiral Topete will return to the Ministry.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Morning.

The Ministerial crisis continues. The telegram from Florence announcing the decision of Italy was received here on Sunday, but its publication was suppressed by authority until to-day. For two days the Government has been in a state of indecision as to what course to take.

The Duke of Montpensier was expected to arrive here to-day, but his friends have since telegraphed that he cannot come on account of the straining created by the action of Italy.

Italy.

PROGRESSION IN THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

[By Shawe's Next Arrival.]

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The special correspondent of the Times at Rome says: "The second Jove Synodal Congregation proposes reform of the episcopate, Revue of the provision of the Church, including Cardinal Rauscher and two American Bishops spoke against the episcopal tenseness of the propositions." The Times, in an editorial, while admitting the actual opposition which has shown itself, fears now that as these questions have been raised, nothing less than a brilliant success will satisfy the Council.

CONCIL APPOINTMENTS.

Cardinal Angelini has been nominated as President of the commission on the questions of indulgences of the Church. Cardinal Prosper Caterini, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Council, &c., has been appointed President of the Commission on Ecclesiastical Discipline.

ROME, Jan. 4.

The Bishop of Panama is dead.

Great Britain.

THE LONDON TIMES ON AMERICAN REPUTATION.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Times this morning, comments on the Democratic advocacy of repudiation, says there should be no fears from this quarter, owing to the fact that the American people, owning twice the amount, will not be guilty of such folly.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATIONS IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 4.

Attempted assassinations continues to be reported throughout Ireland.

PARLIAMENTARY MEETINGS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Greville Nugent has been elected to Parliament, from Longford, over Martin, the Fenian candidate.

Spain.

The Madrid Board declines to quote Erie Railway stocks, unless the action required by the respective Committee, of London, acquiesced to guard the interests of shareholders.

France.

FENIAN PROSECUTIONS.

PARIS, Jan. 4.

The Rappel, one of the organs of the Irreconcilables, has been suppressed by order of the procurator, in an article favoring pelmen's organization among the soldiers.

THE MINISTRY.

It is reported that the new Ministry will declare for and accept the programme of the Right Centre. The Ministers, it is said, will appear in state at the Empress, who gave them a very gracious welcome.

The Paris publishes the correspondence between M. Ollivier and M. Pierre Magnin, to prove that the latter acted with the knowledge and approval of the Right and Left Centre when the Ministry.

South America.

FLIGHT OF LOPEZ TO BOLIVIA.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro by the mail steamer. Lopez having fled from Asuncion, the allies are pursuing, having 6,000 troops in Paraguay and 20,000 on the frontier, the important news of very positive.

THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE GALLIPAGOS ISLANDS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Panama papers to December 1 are received per steamer California, at Mondin. It is reported at Lima says the United States steamer Nyanza has gone to the Gallipagos, with an intention to take formal possession in the name of the United States.

Italy.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The Hall steamer from Rio Janeiro, Dec. 25, brings the following news from Paraguay:

Y Yuvarou has been occupied by Lopez without resistance. Lopez has been driven from the soil of Paraguay. The Prince Don and Senor Paranhos were expected at Asuncion on their return from the scene of war. The former would reach Rio Janeiro about the last of January.

According to the latest advices from the seat of war in Paraguay was at an end. Lopez had fled into Bolivia to his last resources. Congressional commissioners had been sent to Asuncion to arrange the terms of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, according to which Brazil will withdraw 14,000 men from Paraguay, leaving the entire occupation of the Confederation will retain.

SPRINGFIELD.

Court Matters—State War Claims Collected—Illinois Central Railroad Receipts—Arrival of Centennial Delegates—The Paper Question—Legislation—The Next State Fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.

The Supreme Court of the State commenced its January session to-day. There will be about the usual amount of business offered here during the number of members of the bar are in attendance.

The United States District Court, Judge Treat presiding, was also in session.

The Governor is in receipt of a United States draft for $61,000, in payment of the claim of Illinois for war expenses incurred in 1861.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has received $1,845,95, from May 1, 1869, to October 31, since which time the Company to-day paid into the State Treasury [illegible] due to the State.

Nearly all of the members of the convention have arrived, and the delegates around the State House are getting lively. The galleries will be crowded to-morrow, to listen to the expected tilt on the Congressional Apportionment question. Members are excited and primed for a speech are expected to be delivered in 10 minutes days of debate on this question.

Bishop Whitehouse will preach here to-morrow evening, and at St. Paul's Church Archdeacon Hall, of Chicago, will officiate. Rev. Dr. Wheeler, D.D., rector of this parish, having been elected Bishop of Arkansas, declined the appointment, which was accepted at the vestry last night, and he will enter upon the duties of his new position before the reverend gentleman. Mr. Power will be consecrated as Bishop of Arkansas at Christ's Church, McRae, Ark., on the 25th inst. The Bishop of Illinois, Whitehouse, Wheeler, and Young will be present and assist in the solemn and impressive ceremony.

The Executive Board of the State Agricultural Society, just in session in this city, have fixed the time of holding the next State Fair at Peoria, to commence on the 20th of September, commencing Monday, the 26th of the month.

The proceedings of the Private Laws of the late General Assembly, which fill a volume of 1,000 pages each, and prove conclusively the need of reform in that part of the work of our legislators.

MINNESOTA.

Departure of McDougall from St. Paul—Representations Concerning the Threatened Indian Raid at Pembina—Late Advices from the Red River Country.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4.

Governor McDougal left to-day, for Canada, via Pembina. Hudsons and Dennis behind. Colonel Donats ordered, by order of the Governor, to Pembina, commanding this department, official Records, regarding the reported Indian raid on the Pembina settlements. Reinforcements in the spring, and protecting settlements in the meantime. Two companies from Fort Abercrombie will go to Pembina, with an intention to take formal possession in the name of the United States.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

FAILURES.

The failure of Hugh N. Camp & Co., Silver refiners, exposed considerable surprise among business men. The liabilities will be about $200,000. About two-thirds of it in New York. Another sugar refining firm is reported in trouble.

ARMS AND MEN FOR TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Sultan of Turkey and Viceroy of Egypt have recently sent lists for supplies of arms in addition to those already contracted for. About sixty officers of the National and Rebel armies are to-day under engagement for the Viceroy, and some have already sailed, among them Generals Sibley and Loring, who served with the Rebels. Mahone and Hood were applied to, but declined at the last moment. A few other passes left in the Asser House, and in small parties and shipping arms as fast as possible.

MRS. STOWE'S LAST BOOK.

All the daily papers review Mrs. Stowe's book and the Byron affair. The Tribune thinks she has nearly rounded her period. The other papers find nothing in the book sentimental that was already said, and no new proof of any kind offered against Lord Byron.

WALL STREET.

The money market was easier to the close of bank hours, and still stronger after the close of business. At 1 per cent gold, with a commission of 1-32 per cent added. The gold and bond markets were very dull to-day, and gold was almost stationary. The bank of premium was at 112½. The stock market was more active than yesterday. Transactions, 50,000 shares. Erie rose 1. The principal declines were in the Western Union and New York Central stock and scrip, St. Paul, Northwestern and Pacific Mail. Prices left off somewhat at the close.

TO-DAY'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

FOREIGN MAIL CONTRACTS.

New York, Jan. 4.—The Post Office Department has decided not to carry an English mail on Sundays, but to carry an English mail on Saturdays, and to carry an English mail on Wednesdays. The Department will compromise for the present with the Williams & Guion line will carry the mails to Queenstown on Saturdays.

INTERNAL REVENUE CASH.

N. C. GUNNELL, Internal Revenue Gauger at the Marden Lane, and a resident of the second District of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having defrauded the government of $1,000 by false returns. He is charged with not keeping the books and receipts required by law.

APPLICATION FOR BANKRUPTCY.

Application was made to Judge Cardozo by the counsel of Jay Gould, of Memphis, Who was brought here by a requisition issued by Governor Hoffman, charging him with false pretenses from New York. Assistant District Attorney Garvin resisted the motion on the ground that the Governor had exceeded his authority in issuing the requisition, inasmuch as to the extent that the bonds in New York from it is not a crime to issue bonds in Memphis. Judge Cardozo reserved his decision. The prisoner is ready to return to Memphis to answer the charge, and without inconvenience to the people.

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MICHIGAN.

State Suffrage Convention Called—Railroad Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.

The Women Suffrage Convention, has been called to meet at Battle Creek, on January 18 and 19.

The State Supreme Court met at Lansing, to-day, for its winter term, with four cases on the docket.

Mr. C. H. Hurd, formerly Assistant Superintendent of the Detroit, Hillsdale & Indiana Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the Jackson City Railroad.

JACKSONVILLE.

A Boy Accidentally Killed by a Pistol Shot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 4.

A sad and fatal accident occurred in this city, yesterday. Two boys were playing with a loaded pistol, and Thomas, aged eight years, son of Mr. Edwin Thomas, was shot in the head by the discharge, causing the instant death of the little boy. The shooting was accidental.

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MISSOURI.

The Supposed Case of Conlogney in St. Louis—Arrest of Another Revenue Officer Suspended—The St. Louis World's Fair Project.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Supervisor Bent has suspended Joseph Hall, Deputy Collector of this State, for alleged illegal practices. H. B. Smith, Deputy Collector, and Joseph Hall, Jr., have already been reduced on charges of complicity with Conlogney.

The Commissioners appointed some days ago to decide upon the location of the World's Fair building, met yesterday, and presented a report, recommending the purchase of the Fair Grounds of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association, for the sum of $300,000. The report was adopted, and the Commissioners were instructed to proceed to the purchase of the property. The Board of Directors of the Agricultural Association will meet to-day, to consider the proposition. The Commissioners will be instructed to commence the erection of the building at once, and have it completed by the 1st of May, 1871. After discussion, the report was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to be considered to-morrow.

The Committee appointed to examine the bridge plans for the Illinois Bridge Company, have reported favorably, and the bridge will be commenced in a few days.

TENNESSEE.

Nashville News—Increase of Cotton Product—Southern Railroads and Their Indebtedness—Knoxville Election, Etc.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.—In view of the probable early completion of the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, it has been determined to organize an English free cotton market.

The movement of bales of cotton shipped on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad from Jan. 1 to December 31, was 17,619, against 11,000 in 1868.

The Commissioners have carried the Knoxville election by a majority of 1,000. The Conservatives have carried all the wards in the city—Radical defeat.

Only three railroads have paid their January interest—the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville, Memphis & Ohio, and Mississippi and Tennessee. The Memphis & Charleston, having a large balance, The Tennessee & Georgia Road promises to pay the interest on the one-third Bank of Tennessee fund, and one-fifth of the State fund, and the Nashville & Chattanooga Road offers coupons. The Mobile & Ohio Road has paid the interest on its bonds, and the remainder in coupons at Nashville.

The Nashville & Northwestern Road, however, will not receive coupons in payment of railroad taxes, and the prospect of payments in currency is discouraging.

ARKANSAS.

Obituary—Bloody Affray at Dardanelle, Etc.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.—Brevet Colonel Thos. C. Williamson, died this morning, the post at Little Rock, Ark., died there, on Saturday last, consumption.

His remains were sent to Philadelphia.

A bloody affray occurred at Dardanelles, Ark., on Christmas Eve, in which a man named Johnson was killed by a shot gun. Johnson had been arrested on a charge of whipping his wife. Friends and bands of Heiskell Mountains, a noted cowpuncher, and Johnson, a prominent citizen of Dardanelle, were in the hands of Turnipseed, and the latter was killed. Johnson was also killed by Col. H. A. Dew before the mob could get away.

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INDIANA.

Report of the State Board of Agriculture—Recommendations of the Trustees and Other Officers—Indianapolis Items—Death from Gunpowder Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.

The State Board of Agriculture met at their rooms in the State House, this morning. The President's report shows the receipts for last year to have been $54,738.81; disbursements, $39,446.61, leaving a balance in the treasury of $11,846.20. The President congratulates the Board on the increasing interest in the State Exhibition. He also bears testimony to the efficiency of the Secretary in clothing terms, and gives a summary of the proceedings of the Board during the past year. The report, in closing, speaks of the necessity of erecting a permanent building to accommodate the public, and the purchase of grounds for the same. It also urges the necessity for the new buildings.

The report of the Secretary contains the recommendation of the Secretary concerning the buildings and additional grounds, but thinks it not advisable to purchase grounds for some time, as the grounds can be purchased for some time, as the grounds can be purchased for some time, as the grounds can be purchased

The Tribune.

THE COURTS.

Bankruptcy.

Assignees Appointed.

Creditors of Parties.

United States District Court.

Petitions Considered.

Suits Entered.

Decrees Rendered.

Circuit Court.

Suits Entered.

Jury Trials.

Chancery Cases.

Superior Court.

Jury Trials.

Probate Court.

Estates Settled.

Police Court.

Business Transactions.

THE WAR OF TELEGRAPHS.

THE TYRON CONTROVERSY.

Mrs. Stowe's Book.

Her Reply to the Quarterly Review.

Letter.

Restatement of Her Argument.

ARKANSAS.

Ominous Prowling in Little Rock.

The Dens of Thieves Turned into Temples.

The Political Situation in Arkansas.

Interviews.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

Arrival of Gen. Stoneman at Fort Garland.

Further News from the Indians.

THE DEAVENWORTH BRIDGE.

A Meeting Called.

Action of the Commissioners.

Proposed Repeal of the Ordinance.

Letter from Mr. Deavenworth.

Opinion of Counsel.

Closed Court.

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THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

THE QUEEN'S LEAGUE.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.

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THE COURTS.

Serious Accusations Against Venders of Patents.

Sixty-Five Dollars Recovered for a False Imprisonment.

Strange Story of a Woman in Search of a Divorce.

The City Tellers of Galena to Be Again Arrested.

Louis Dutton, the Livery Man, Adjudged Insane.

Superior Court.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTING—GAME PLAYED ON FARMERS.

Mamie Hoots v. John Barnard, of Dekalb County. In this case on the 20th day of December, 1869, judgment was entered, as of course, for want of appearance, for $150.00, upon a note purporting to have been executed on the 6th of October previous, for $150, payable in two months. The defendant moved to set aside said judgment, and for leave to answer that judgment, basing the motion upon his affidavit, which was in purport, that he never gave the note and warrant of attorney for judgment, and that he never executed the same, and never agreed to do so. In explanation of this he says that he is a German by nationality, and with the English language, and was induced by a man who called himself a Mr. Brown, who claimed to act for one C. L. Barnes (by whom the note was payable), who wanted to purchase a right for the sale of some patent rights, to sign the note, and that he did so in the belief that the paper was a receipt for the sum of $65, which he paid to said Brown, and which he supposed was the amount he was to pay for the right to sell the articles described in the paper. He further says that he was induced to sign some blank contracts, which he threw away, and gave no authority to any one to fill them out. To perfect this purpose it was required that he should be served, but he was not served, as he did not then, that he was fraudulently arrested and taken to jail in Dekalb County. The defendant has, on oath, sworn that a number of persons have come to his place of business and represented that they were agents for the sale of certain articles, and that they would call again and see him. It is sufficient to state that the plaintiff has failed to show any cause why the motion should not be granted, and the same is therefore sustained. Lord Byron knew that his wife had a weakness for money, and he knew that she was fond of display, and he knew that she was fond of fun, and he knew that she was fond of admiration, and he knew that she was fond of power, and he knew that she was fond of Lady Byron; and he knew that she was fond of Lord Byron. Lord Byron did not regard any one of these weaknesses as a crime. He was himself guilty of all of them, and he was not a man to be severe upon the faults of others. He was not a man to be severe upon anything. He was himself a living mass of weaknesses, and he knew it

THE RAILROADERS' REVOLT.

Commencement of the Strike—Heads Practice Shutdowns—Rush Business Forced to Stand Out.

The Forces of the Chicago Workers All Filled with Fire, Ice, and Everything Reported Serene.

Something About the Telegraphers' Protective League—Form of Oath—Resolutions on Pinkerton.

Regulation Received at the Strikers' Headquarters—The Insurrection in Other Localities.

The Company's Version.

The strike of the Western Union Telegraph operators still continues—both parties maintaining their ground, and neither showing any disposition to hold back. The condition of matters on both sides, as given by each, is as follows:

WHAT THE COMPANY SAY.

The Managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who have charge of the business in this city and all over the West, said there did not appear to be any change in the aspect of affairs, and that everything was going without difficulty, and in spite of the strike. On the first day there was some slight annoyance and delay owing to the new men not knowing the ways which did not give them time to meet the emergency, but that was all. They had all the help they wanted, and more to spare. The fastened men were in co-operation with the company, and men were daily from the stations on the different roads to fill the vacancies. The operators, in few cases, when the strike was first declared, refused to obey the summons, they were immediately discharged by the Superintendents. There was no difficulty in supplying the desks of those who left, and in many cases the whole operating room of an office left in a body. It was not necessary to call in many men from the country as the supply of telegraphers in the city was equal to the wants of the office. The strike, they said, was a surprise to them, as the establishments are old operators who had been promoted, and they were ready to take hold of the instruments and work them. Then there were many inventors who were ready to put off employment who were only too glad to get situations. There were also supplementions from offices of other companies whose employees preferred the service of the Western Union Company. This number was by unions from other vocations. Men who had been trained to telegraphing and gave up the business for non-ethic factory, offered their services to the company; grocery clerks, sons of four members of the Board of Trade, and others. The office was soon manned to be well supplied with men and instruments, and the operators of to-day said that they were not idle.

Information during various points showed that in some places the strike was contagious, while in others the disposition to remain at work was strong in action. The following telegram was received from Milwaukee:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4, 1870.

P. CLARK, Superintendent, Chicago:

All the operators in this office have left the office. [Signed] S. WELLER, Manager.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 4, 1870.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

The undersigned Executive Committee of the Telegraphers' Protective League, in view of the present crisis in the telegraphic business, and the unjust, unfair, and unreasonable attitude assumed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, do

RESOLVE,

That we believe the strike now in progress to be justified for and during the present time, and that we will support the same by all honorable means in our power, and that we will not return to work until the grievances complained of have been redressed to our satisfaction, or the strike ordered off by the Executive Committee.

RESOLVED, That we believe it impossible to transact business with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and that we will not attempt to do so.

[Signed] [illegible]

At Springfield, Ill., four operators struck, and but their places were filled by other operators. At Joliet, Dwyer, and Bloomington the same is true of the Rock Island, Dwyer, and Bloomington roads. At Dwight work went on as usual, and a telegram received from Pontiac stated that the strike would not result in their place being vacated. At Peoria, Ill., the operators struck yesterday afternoon, or, at least, all the operators but one did so, and he will rise up in the morning. The strike was not expected, however, as enough men had been procured to fill the places.

The managers announce their intention of standing by the strike, and will not yield to the demands required by it. In the line of transfer, Mr. Sterling, of Chicago, has been appointed to the position of Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who have charge of the business in this city and all over the West, and those that are going on without difficulty, and in spite of the strike. On the first day there was some slight annoyance and delay owing to the new men not knowing the ways which did not give them time to meet the emergency, but that was all. They had all the help they wanted, and more to spare. The fastened men were in co-operation with the company, and men were daily from the stations on the different roads to fill the vacancies. The operators, in few cases, when the strike was first declared, refused to obey the summons, they were immediately discharged by the Superintendents. There was no difficulty in supplying the desks of those who left, and in many cases the whole operating room of an office left in a body. It was not necessary to call in many men from the country as the supply of telegraphers in the city was equal to the wants of the offices. The strike, they said, was a surprise to them, as the establishments are old operators who had been promoted, and they were ready to take hold of the instruments and work them. Then there were many inventors who were ready to put off employment who were only too glad to get situations. There were also supplementions from offices of other companies whose employees preferred the service of the Western Union Company. This number was by unions from other vocations. Men who had been trained to telegraphing and gave up the business for non-ethic factory, offered their services to the company; grocery clerks, sons of four members of the Board of Trade, and others. The office was soon manned to be well supplied with men and instruments, and the operators of to-day said that they were not idle.

Information during various points showed that in some places the strike was contagious, while in others the disposition to remain at work was strong in action. The following telegram was received from Milwaukee:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4, 1870.

P. CLARK, Superintendent, Chicago:

All the operators in this office have left the office. [Signed] S. WELLER, Manager.

The undersigned Executive Committee of the Telegraphers' Protective League, in view of the present crisis in the telegraphic business, and the unjust, unfair, and unreasonable attitude assumed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, do

RESOLVE,

That we believe the strike now in progress to be justified for and during the present time, and that we will support the same by all honorable means in our power, and that we will not return to work until the grievances complained of have been redressed to our satisfaction, or the strike ordered off by the Executive Committee.

RESOLVED, That we believe it impossible to transact business with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and that we will not attempt to do so.

[Signed] [illegible]

At Springfield, Ill., four operators struck, and but their places were filled by other operators. At Joliet, Dwyer, and Bloomington the same is true of the Rock Island, Dwyer, and Bloomington roads. At Dwight work went on as usual, and a telegram received from Pontiac stated that the strike would not result in their place being vacated. At Peoria, Ill., the operators struck yesterday afternoon, or, at least, all the operators but one did so, and he will rise up in the morning. The strike was not expected, however, as enough men had been procured to fill the places.

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RESOLVED, That we believe it impossible to transact business with the Western Union Telegraph Company, and that we will not attempt to do so.

[Signed] [illegible]

Grand Officers of the Telegraphers' Protective League.

[illegible] Jan. 4.—Alvey, Erie Cleveland; Bear [illegible]

THE TELEGRAPHERS' REVOLT.

Progress of the Strike—Death Decided Upon—Southern Aid Promised to Model Men.

The Names of the Chicago Strikers all Filled with New Men, and Everything Reported Serene.

Something About the Telegraphers' Protective League—Form of Oath—Resolutions on Members.

Deputies Received at the Strikers' Headquarters—The Insurrection in Other Localities.

The Company's Version.

The strike of the Western Union Telegraph operators in this country parties interested in their success, and materially damaged to hold them. The conditions of manners on both sides, as given by each, is as follows:

THE STRIKERS' VERSION.

The Managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who have charge of the business in this city and all over the West, have done their part among without difficulty, and in spite of the strikers. On the first day there was some slight annoyance and delay owing to the suddenness of the strike, which did not give them time to meet the emergency. On the second day they had all the hands they wanted, and many to spare. The railroad men were co-operating with the company, and men were called in from the country and from different roads to fill the vacancies in the service. It is for this cause that even the messages sent over the wires are not delivered promptly, they were immediately discharged by the Superintendent. He was very much put out at supplying the desks of the strikers so suddenly in the morning, but he only had to send a few words to men from the country as they arrived, and they were ready to take hold of the instruments and work them. Then there were many messengers out in the time of emergency, who were only too glad to get situations. There were also employes from offices of other companies whose employees protested the service of the Western Union Company. Then came the operators from other vocations. Men who had been trained to telegraphy and gave up the business for one cause or another, offered their services at the office of the Board of Trade and several other of the offices connected to be well supplied with men, and the constant cries of the company told that they were not idle.

A favorable opinion of various points showed that in some places the strike was outnumbered, while in others the forces were outnumbered and in action. The following telegram was received from Milwaukee:

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4, 1870.

To Jno. J. Jones, Chicago:

Jno. A. Adsit, Wm. Cleveland, Nor Jno. A. Adsit, Wm. Cleveland, Nor Jno. A. Adsit, Wm. Cleveland, Nor